WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900. Punication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

PENESTLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year: MCRNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY \$6.00 ECNDAY ONLY...... 1.00

Monthly by Carrier: MORNING EVENING, AND SUNDAY Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY Thirty-fire cents EVENING AND SUNDAY Thirty-five cents

THE TIMES COMPANY,

WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

Circulation Statement.	
The circulation of The Times for the ended December 8, 1930, was as follows:	
Sunday, December 2	40,1
Wednesday, December 5	39,2
Friday, December 7. Saturday, December 8	39,1
Total	257,00

THE TIMES, in all its editions. Morning. Evening, and Sunday, will be sent to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed

The Capital Centennial.

It is a solemn thought and one well calculated to make us contemplate the tomb that every new sun we see climbing the eastern horizon brings to us the centeunial anniversary of something or other, This has always been so, but the fact was hardly realized until 1876, when the fact that it was a hundred years before that the Declaration of Independence had been signed, sealed, and delivered burst with the force of a thunderbolt upon the country, and we duly celebrated the occasion.

That opened up a vast and ever widening vista of centennials. Everything that ever happened after the Declaration had to be remembered as fittingly and as exnensively as circumstances would permit. A century record thereafter has been made for any and every event susceptible of the application. The Centennials of the Batthe of Long Island, of Valley Forge Saratoga, Arneld's treason, Andre's execution, Burr's flirtation with Margaret Moncrieff, the Battle of Trenton, our recognition as a nation by France, the surrender at Yorktown, the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, Washington's resignation as general of the Continental Army, the organization of the Confederation, the adoption of the Constitution, Washington's first inauguration as President, his retirement at the end of two terms, and his Farewell Address, his appointment to the command of the army again, Shays' rebellion, and the death of the Father of His Country, all these historical events have been approprintely commemorated with flags, fairs, processions, eating, drinking, and speeches The pregnant womb of time is still leaded and ready to deliver at least one centennial and often neveral per diem, and promises ability to do so, "it may be for years and it may be forever."

One hundred years ago the Federal Govrament was installed in Washington, Great changes have occurred since. Except that the south side of the Avenue does not look as well as it did on December 12, A. D. 1800, it may be said that improvement has been general. Sneeringly, the able critics of a century ago called this a "city of magnificent distances," wherein the be ginnings of a parliament house were connected with a few scattered boarding places and frame residences, and with the City of Georgetown by a muddy road or two full of bog holes, dangerous alike to man and beast. But that state of things was not to last forever. Though long deferred, the day came at last when the mud of the island no longer could be detected on boots in the "court end of town," and when the idea of pavement dawned upon the mind of the Government. Not much in this line, however, was done until after the civil war.

In 1842 Charles Dickens visited the Capital and was much impressed by the beauty of the now old Postoffice Department building then lately completed. He was good enough to laugh at us for putting up a structure which would make the business and people inside of it look and feel onesome for fifteen decades or more. Mr Dickens was mistaken. It is a pity he could not have lived to see that uselessly great building overcrowded and finally abandoned for the larger but horrible Gro ver Cleveland affair in Pennsylvania Avenue. No one a hundred years ago probably dared to dream of such a city within a century as Washington has become. The one man who was satisfied of its destiny the man who conceived, planned, and made it the Capital of the nation, had died a catch it from the Prohibition element little while before. He knew, and if he among their constituencies. In fact, it is White House much as he intended it aged, coddled, and mulcted when an elecshould be. The imitation of the Hotel de tion is on, and frowned upon and treated Ville of Paris on one side of it might jar his architectural taste; but the Treasury building would undoubtedly meet his classical views, while the Department of Justice, on the other side, with the noble nd over the door, "Dedicated to Art," might make him enquire into the present organization and purposes of Mr. Griggs' office. He would look in vain for the wilderness of his time in the valuable and fashionable Northwest, and grow incredulous when told that a shovelful of dirt from some of the most favored corner lots is exchangeable for a suit of clothes or a gold watch and chain down town.

be delighted with the spirit of enterprise because it could not possibly have hapeverywhere apparent. He projected a pened. Colonel Mills' idea is that the city of ultimately a hundred thousand inhabitants. It has already come to be hazing is entirely out of keeping with the more than two and a half times that general character and traditions of West number, and the Washingtonian confidence | Point cadets. of our real estate magnates in combination with circumfacent farmers has subdivided and laid out a metropolis war- napolis a considerable amount of hazing ranted to accommodate a million souls or doer take place, and in his previous state-

territory. bells toll today, and we see the modest a little rough treatment. When the head little procession marching to the 'aspir- of an institution holds these views, it is ing strain of "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail not likely that he students will refrain Columbia," from the Executive Mansion to from indulging in whatever horse-play delight of our amiable Chief Magistrate, smiling like his centennial predecessor, John Adams, on the multitude, and glad once more to be in the hands of a distinguished local committee on patriotic

pleasuring intent It is a memorable occasion. Let the a school knows that it is much easier to people rejoice that we have as beautiful convince any boy that he, as an individual, and prosperous city as we have, and let the bands play and the soldiers present traditions of the school is unworthy of arms. After that we must devote cur perpetuation. This conservatism is easily energies to getting ready for the Inauguration, and, that being out of the way, pils of a certain age. When they outgrow there will be much to do in preparation the customs there current they leave the for St. Patrick's Pay, Decoration Day, the school, and there is another relay of boys

tween. We are glad indeed to be a hundred years old, and still able to celebrate.

A Permanent Asset of State.

The thanks of the American public are due to Senator Chaudler for the plea for publicity he made in behalf of the masses in the Senate Chamber Monday. That he failed in his benevolent intent does not | eloquent mouth of Senator Frye, and the

marks proceedings in executive session. The occasion was momentous. The Presture consideration, had decided that neithbe vested in present hands. Upon hearing picte the course of study with them must this declaration Senator Chandler very be personally acceptable-must be, in a properly insisted that when the American word, what they call a gentleman. people knew that their adored Secretary ! of State was not going to resign, there should be given instant and the widest offensive comrade, thereby causing his publicity; but, as we have said, the Senate was inexorable.

While we must confers to feeling every of Senator Chandler when the sensational but comforting news was broken to him we must also admit that we have always experienced some difficulty in believing that anything short of a pointed Presidential invitation would now or at any other time induce Mr. Hay to desert his post. He is not an ideal Secretary of State, No one who has seen him will be rash enough to assert that he even looks the part. But, not the less he wishes to essay

t to the end of the chapter. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty may fall to not mean to fall with it. There are other things of an interesting, although esoteric, character connected with his foreign relations that must be safeguarded. He and the surrender of Pyramid Harbor, in Alaska to Great Britain in addition to the Porcupine district already ceded, to look after. He is a "purely personal asset" without which Lord Salisbury would think himself nearly beggared. Like his necessary for him to stay and to hold the 'nozzle" of that Anglo-American alliance 'agin' the bank, till the last galoot's

The Beer Man's Burden.

If Congress continues to show a disposition to ignore the sacred claims which the American brewing interest has upon the party in power, on account of enorcontributions to the Republican campaign fund of 1900, we are apprehensive that brewers generally may lose come of the enthusiasm for McKinley prosperity with which they were recently that when their suffrages and cash were solicited they were solemnly assured that phant majority in the National Legislature would be to cut the tax on beer in half, and so move that far toward the free lunch route and dinner table of the

It is creditable to the gentlemen who represent "one of our best business inhe full pound of flesh nominated in the bond, but are willing to split the difference with the Treasury, and Instead of demanding a reduction of a dollar per barrel in the war tax would accept a benefit of sixty-six and two-thirds cents, But even this moderate request does not seem likely to be granted, and there is irritation in consequence.

Beyond reasonable question the politiclans in Congress would like to redeem the pledges made by the campaign managers. But, now that the election is over and the Hanna-McKinley combination is firmly in the saddle for another term it is natural to remember for the first time in a year at least, that a considerable por tion of the Republican party look upon the brewers as enemies of society. The same class is without radical views in connec tion with patent medicines, check stamps and other things of similar import. If the committees show too much favor to the beer industry some of their members may were back here, on the whole he would be a commonplace of Republican party pracpleased. He would be pleased to see the tice that the brewers are to be encouras semi-criminals between times. As an interesting commentary upon the forgiving spirit apparently almost universal among exponents of this great interest, it is to be noted that they seem to take their snubbing meekly, and to appear smiling a the receipt of custom when again required to fill campaign barrels. Such a spirit cannot be too highly admired.

at West Point, has been made public, and the general tenor of it seems to be that But Washington, were he here, would the story of the hazing must be untrue treatment described in the story of the

Unfortunately, it is a matter of commo report that at both West Point and Anmore without the absorption of additional ment concerning this case Colonel Mills practically admitted the fact, adding that All these and other glories must flash in his opinion it was undesirable to have upon our mental vision, as the church officers in the army who could not stand they choose.

The fact is that schoolboys-and the young men of our military and paval academies are not much more-are the most conservative creatures in the world and anyone who has ever had charge o has made a mistake than that one of the explained. The school is made up of pu

Fourth of July, and for such centennials to whom the customs appeal, and who perand conventions as may come along to re- petuate them. The younger the pupils or lieve the monotony of the intervals be- students the more conservative they will The Action of the Havans Bar Assobe, other things being equal. The children in our streets today play the same games, with but little variation of words or details, which English children played in the streets of London four hundred years ago. "London Bridge is falling down" records, it is said, the story of the Danish invasion, nearly a thousand years ago, when London Bridge was actually dematter, A great and golden surprise had stroyed. "Counting out rhymes" are fallen upon the startled body from the gypsy patter, nobody knows how old. The hazing prevalent in boys' schools and col-New Hampshire statesman thought it leges is a custom handed down from Engought to be passed along to the common lish public schools, and while it has nearpeople. But the grave and reverend by disappeared, except in its milder forms, seigneurs were obdurate and the matter from the large universities, the traditions is buried in all the oblivion that usually of West Point and Annapolis have a more tenacious life than those of Harvard, Yale. or Princeton, and the esprit de corps is ident pro tempore descended from his far stronger. This is doubtless due to throne and proclaimed the fact, for the the fact that, whereas the graduates of instruction of Senators only, that the Hon. an ordinary college are not obliged to as-John Hay, Secretary of State, after ma- sociate with one another in after life, those of the military and naval schools er the amendment nor yet the rejection are liable to be thrown into the closest of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty would ever personal contact, simply because they are cause him to forsake the honors and dig- graduates of these schools, and there is nities of his present position, as long as therefore among them a strong feeeling the appointing and removing power should that the young man who essays to com-

This is all right so far as it goes. But there are various meanings to the word would be an end to a state of suspense gentleman. It is not to be supposed that almost intolerable, and that the matter the cadets who willfully maltreat an indeath, are entitled to the designation, while he is not. The loyalty of the youth who refused to disclose the names of those bit of the excited thrill which percolated who tormented him is at least as good a through the venous and arterial system proof of gentlemanly feeling as the performances which had so tragic a result,

Governor Beckham of Kentucky was inaugurated at Frankfort yesterday. It is fair to presume that one of his first official acts will be to demand from Governor Mount of Indiana the surrender of fugitives from justice harbored by the latte in defiance of the Constitution. It will be interesting to observe what Mount may do in the premises. Governor Thomas of Colorado already has decided to refuse his requisitions until Taylor and Finley, the ground, but its putative author does charged as accessories to the murder of Governor Goebel, are given up, and other Governors are contemplating the same line of action. There will be many a safe nook for escaped Hoosier rascals in case would still have the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty | Mount continues to defy law and justice and the surrender of Pyramid Harbor, in less leaders" of his party in Kentucky.

In his speech against the Hanna sub sidy job in the Senate yesterday, Senator Clay made the telling point that the bill provides that only ships built within five own grand ereation, Jim Bludso, it is | years after the passage of the act are to have the benefit of bounty. New vessels will then have to compete with old ones for fifteen years at a decided disadvantage. There is a round profit in that de vice for the happy magnates who expect to get in at the start. There is still a chance, apparently, that they may be disappointed. A much more vicious piece of legislation was never attempted in the American Congress,

Senator Clark is again before the Senate for admission under his constitutional appointment to a vacancy by the acting Governor of Montana. His case was under imbued. There is no ground for doubt discussion vesterday, but went over to Thursday. It is noticeable that Senator Chandler has not thought better of his the first act of a vindicated and trium- antagonism to Senator Clark during the summer recess. We trust that he is not implacable. Perhaps the day may come when a senatorship by appointment might come very handy to him. Mr. Clark is no longer a mayerick. He is now on terms of business and social amity with many eminent Republicans. His right to a seat terests." that they are not insisting upon seems incontestable. It would be graceful n Mr. Chandler's part to smooth his battled front and hold out the glad hand,

With separate and distinct investiga tions of the Booz hazing case by Congress and the War Department the rock bottom truth of that matter should, but probably will not, be brought out. However that may be the present is a good time for legislation drastic enough to make every

(From the Baltimore Sm Present conditions seem to give little he the respective commanders and their cre-the naval Battles of Manila and Sautiago, laims by force of law wind their way a hrough almost interminable lengths of red om all accounts, those growing out of gressional action this session is unpromising, and the war of 1888 may become a dim recollection before the prizes are actually in the hards of those who won them.

(From the Louisville Coutier-Journal.) It would require a reference to the back files to recall the name of the man who ran for President last month on the Prohibition ticket, but recent developments at Washington indicate he is the man who should have been elected,

The Right of Might. (From the Philadelphia Ledger.) (From the Financepina Leager.)
The smaller nations of Europe may no longer at without the consent of the larger ones. When able arose between Holland and Portugal Englarmonthy stepped in, 5ad by throwing her mence on the side of Portugal, made Holland Hazing at West Point.

The report of Colonel Mills in regard to the hazing of Oscar L. Booz, late cadet at West Point, has been made public, and war, and, besides, Germany has reasons of her war, and, besides, Germany has reasons of her own for keeping out of the affair-a fact whice England knew well before she acted.

Mr. Towne.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) (From the Philadelphia Record.)

There is no doubt of the ability of Mr. Charles
A. Towne, who took his seat in the United States
Senate vesterday on the appointment of the Governor of Minnesota to fill the vacaney occasioned
by the death of Senator Davis. He was (with
perhaps the exception of Senator Teller) the most
conspicuous Reguldican supporter of Mr. Bryan in
the country. His term in the Senate will be cut
short when the Minnesota Legislature shall meet
and elect a Republican in his stead; but in the
mean time he may do the country a great service
by opposing some of the obnoxious legislation now
under consideration.

Roosevelt's Successor.

(From the Binghamton Leader.) He will probably stay in Albany and attend to business, instead of cavorting about the coun-try and making binnedt ridiculous; and he will, in all likelihood, abstain from rushing down to in all likelihood, abstain from rushing down to New York once a week to comsult the boss. He acts like a man whose cardine pulsations would not be accelerated by the sight of a camera, and his manner belies him if he shall ever feel himsel constrained to pose as the whole thing. Of course, the signs may fait, and Mr. Oddi may disquariant public expectation, but it looks at this stage of the proceedings as if he would be a great improvement on his predecessor.

The Mississippi River.

The Mississippi River.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

An improved Mississippi is one of the issues which the basiness conditions of the great valley have brought to the front. The river must be deepened to permit the resumption of navigation on a scale such as has not been seen in many years. The old days in which a steamboat was always in sight on all parts of the river moving up or down are bound to return, despite the paralleling of the river by the railroads. There are some sorts of traffic which can be carried on more cheanly and satisfactorily by the river than by the rail.

WOOD'S STERN LETTER.

ciation Sharply Criticised. HAVANA, Dec. 11.-Governor General Wood has written a letter to Senor Sola, President of the Bar Association, in which he points out that the association compelled the severance by the Government of the official relations between it and the ssociation. The letter says in substance that three days before the election, on Sunday, by the association of four dismissed judges as members of the Executive Committee, General Wood became aware of the action that it was intended

to take

Five judges had been dismissed from office on charges which were printed in the official gazette, and the four in question had remained silent under the charges, tion had remained silent under the charges, a thing that no innocent man with any self-respect would have done. Had they been innocent they could not have pos-sibly refrained from protesting against dismissal. Froof that a protest would have been heard lay in the fact that one of the judges had protested giving good reasons for his being thought inno-cent and that he had been reinstated.

Consequently the only inference from the silence of the rest was that they were guilty. General Wood adds that before the election of the judges he sent for Senor Sola and pointed out to him that if they were elected the only course left open to Government would be to dissolve relations with the Bar Association. He further says the plea that the association could not postpone the elections on account of its regulations was not consistent with the fact that it immediately after the election decided against these regulations to let the old Executive Committee continue in office until the judges could be tried. The judges were dismissed three months

ago, and there was no reason for waiting all that time to protest against their dis missal. The only explanation of the ac-tion of the association was that it had the association of taken advantage of the annual election of an executive committee to damage an hon-est servant of the public, Miguel Gener. Secretary of Justice, who, in dismissing the judges, had honestly performed his

General Wood informs Senor Sola that the dismissals were made b his order after a three months' investigation, and their removal from office was not precipitate. He says in conclusion that the Bar Association is not necessary to the Gov-ernment, and that the latter had been con-sidering some time the question of sever-ing its official relations with it.

The action of the Government in this matter has had a greater effect than any steps taken since the time General Brooke was Governor General.

GOOD GOVERNMENT ADMITTED. The "Diario" Says Cuba Shows Good

Signs of Reconstruction. HAVANA, Dec. 11.-The "Diaria de la

Marina" editorially admits that Cuba is beginning to show good signs of reconstruction. This is probably the first ad-mission of the kind ever made by a Spanish or Cuban paper in Havana since the American intervention. The paper says from its personal observation, Santiago is soing ahead well, as are also the other provinces, with the exception of Pinar del Rio. This it adds, however, is not due to the American Government. The general tone of the press, hitherto, has been one f complaint and taking into account the previous despondency shown by the news-papers, today's avowals are indicative of remarkable change. Colonel Black has written to the muni-

cipality in reply to questions relative to the sewer contract. He says that the cost of sewers, according to Mr. Gray, would be about \$3,200,000, but Mr. Gray ad made no allowance for the contract tor's profits. Furthermore, he had not in-cluded the cost of house connections, the ventilation of drains and the building of sewers in La Vedado. He had made no allowance for certain concrete founda-tions. This, with the cost of paving, would bring the total cost up to about \$9,135,000.

He adds that the plans for the sewers were made by Mr. Gray, but they were slightly altered by the engineer's departslightly altered by the engineer's department. Mr. Gray's estimate of the cost of sewerage and paving was about \$7,209.

000, but as previously stated, several additions will have to be made to this estimate, bringing it up to \$5,135,000. Colonel Black considers this estimate liberal. He does not recommend the acceptance of a lump aid. He says it is possible that the work might be done for considerably less than the estimate. At present it is impossible entired and subject there must be righteousness; between parents and the estimate. At present it is impossible entired affection; older and younger the estimate. At present it is impossible children affection

THE SICK ON THE HANCOCK. The Patients Removed to the Hos-

nital at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The forces of the general hospital were again at work today, busily unloading the sick and wounded saidless from the Hancock. Reconscious hazer at West Point and Annapconscious hazer at West Point and Annapolis dream of penitentiaries and stonebreaking with a ball and chain attached to

hear comfortably disposed of in large

work today, busily unloading the sick and
wounded scidiers from the Hancock Before the afternoon was over, patients
respectful. If the parent comes into the
respectful. If the parent comes into the
recommendation of the father
that the second of the second comfortable, white wards of the hospital. This is a heavy increase to the 540 gl-ready in the hospital and will furnish a still larger number to enjoy the bounty of the good women of the Red Cross at

The last lot of insane were sent to Washington today just in time to make room for these who came in on the Hancock. It is always the custom to send off one batch before the others arrive, as the insane ward holds only fourteen men and insane ward holds only fourteen men and the consignment on each transport is

SUED IN A LONDON COURT.

LONDON, Dec. 11 .- The case of Edgerton against Pennington, the latter an American, was heard today in the Westminster County Court, the action being a sult to recover the sum of £163. Counsel for the plaintiff claimed that Mr. Pennington spent from £30 to £40 weekly at the Hotel Metropole, but nevertheless refused to repay the amount sued for, which was borrowed money. He added that the defendant last year

received £15,000 in cash and £3,000,000 worth of securities. The judge said it was apparent that the defendant kept his money in the United States and borrowed

TO BUILD A KEEL CRAFT.

Lawson Signs the Contract for the Boston Cup Defender.

POSTON, Dec. 11.—This afternoon filed the original petition at the January (Nomas W. Lawson signed a contract with term in 1899. It alleged that the Standard term in 1899. Thomas W. Lawson signed a contract with George Lawley for the construction of a Oil Company was formed in January, 1870 ninety-foot sloop, to be used in the trial with the capital stock of \$1,000,000, which races to select a cup defender. Lawley is was increased in 1875 to \$3,560,000. It was

sign has proved acceptable to Mr. Lawson ments, which all of the owners and hold-and his corps of advisers. Neither Mr. Lawson nor Crowninshield cares to give and directors, signed without attaching their rivals any particulars regarding the the corporate name and seal of the comdesign, but just as soon as Herreshoff gets
the frames bent for the New York craft her
lines and dimensions will be made public.
Berond question, the Boston boat will be a
tificates were issued by the nire truskeel craft with a greater sail spread than that of the Columbia.

(From the New York Weekly.) Housekeeper-!'d just like to know why you to tramping through the country?

Mouldy Mike-Well, mum. I've heard that thes:

TO AID PORTO RICAN UNIONS. | RECEIVED BY THE PRESIDENT The American Federation Proposes The New Minister From Persia Pre-A Plan of Affiliation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.-Politics convention today. Several days ago an urgent appeal was received from the representative of the Federation Libre, of Porto Rico, asking for assistance from Porto Rico, asking for assistance from Porto Rico, asking for assistance from Mr. President: My appointment is one the Federation in the interest of the poor of the evidences of the fortunate existported this afternoon, recommending the translating of constitutions of several unions to be sent to Porto Rico, and also the sending of several organizers to the island to organize unions and affiliate them with the American Federation.

The funds for this were to be raised by a per capita tax of 1 cent. This provision brought forth intense opposition. The Southern delegates, especially the tobacco workers, declared that the situation in the South was deplorable enough and that organization was needed there without spending money on the new possessions. There was a distinct anti-expansion sen-timent discernible among the delegates, but when Max Hayes, the Cleveland, Ohio. Socialist Democrat, in a characteristic speech, defended the recommendation and referred slightingly to the "capitalists and McKinley," a Republican delegate who jumped to his feet with a protest against the introduction of politics was laughed down.

Amendments appropriating \$2,000 to

\$5,000 to the Porto Rican cause were offered. Finally the matter was referred to President Gompers, who will report to-

before the convention, was introduced and immediately withdrawn, evidently under pressure. The resolution called on States enter into no treaty with England regarding the Nicaragua Canal that does not provide for the fortification and complete control of the canal by the United States. This would have precipitated the political rumpus that has been narrowly averted on more than one occasion. An amusing feature of the day's proceedings was that on two occasions

proceedings were interrupted long enough to throw on the floor and trample under foot printing matter, which had found its way into the convention hall, with ut bearing the union label. The complaint each time was made by Delegate Eugene O'Rourke, of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York. "We talk about wearing union made

clothes," he declared, indignantly, "yot we actually permit printing matter without the union label to be brought into our midst and distributed. I believe in prac-

pass free text book laws was passed unani-It was announced that the Great Northwestern strike of electrical operators was practically won.

FIVE CARDINAL RELATIONS. Mr. Wn Discusses the Basis of Chinese Customs and Etiquette.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.-Wu Tingfang tonight addressed the members of the Contemporary Club, his subject being "The Chinese View." Previous to speak ing on the subject of the evening he referred to the criticisms that have been made on his address delivered at the Ethical Culture Society in New York last Sunday. He said the reports published were misleading. They did not give the full facts of his speech and therefore a false impression was created. He had no in-tention of attacking the Christian reli-

gion.

Speaking of the subject of the evening Mr. Wu said authentic history of China Wu said authentic history of dated back about 4,300 years. The country, notwithstanding The fact that the Occidental nations considered it uncivilized, has had an uninterrupted existence, under a form of government little varying from

to tell the nature of the ground or proper- brother, order and respect; husband and wife, separate functions, the wife to obey, the husband to protect and provide; hetween friends there must be fidelity. On these cardinal principles and the relation of each to the other Chinese morality and manners were built, and with them as a basis the nation had grown and prospered

enters he keeps the seat and leaves the parent to stand or find one for himself. In China, the idea is that the child is under obligations to the parent for its ex

roof and to profit by the parents' advice and experience. Here they will stand no interference from the father and mother, who have loved and cherished them. Th elations between husband and wife are

different, "Here the wife is on an equality openly An American Negligent in Repnying with the husband. The husband in various ways refers to her; shows his respect he tells of and applauds his wife's vit tues. In China one man asks another 'How is your honorable wife?' He replies using some rather slighting term in speak ing of the wife, as, for instance, 'My meawife, or my lazy wife, is well. "We love our wives possibly as well a

and probably refer as mu them, but we do not make a sham of it. A TRUST VICTORY IN OHIO

Charges of Contempt Against the Standard Oil Company Dismissed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 11.-The case of here. He ordered that Mr. Pennington's affairs be placed in the bankruptey court. Mr. Pennington represented the Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Company. for contempt against the company was dis-missed, Judges Mineshall, Williams, and Spear dissenting. The judges were evenly divided. The effect of the decision is to allow the company to operate as a "trust" in Ohio.
D. K. Watson, then Attorney General,

build the boat at his yard in South Bos-on. alleged that the company violated the laws relative to its corporation powers in 1882, Designer Crowinshield's preliminary de- by becoming party to certain trust agree

> tees, who have since continued to annually choose a board of directors to conreally choose a board of directors to con-trol the affairs of the company.
>
> Later a decision was rendered by Judge

(From the Manchester Union.)

Perhaps Joe Manky will arrange it to have his nomination as Commissioner of Internal Revenue made and the Senate defer conformation mail after the Maine Legislature closes. Nominations have not unfrequently been held up that probable the state of time.

and should be ousted to the probable make the agreements set forth in the permanent titlen, and the power to perform the same. This is reported in the Forty-ninth Chicago at the company of the settings against the company for failcourt, and it was this case that was de-cided by the court this morning. The vember, 1897.

sents His Credentials. The Persian Minister, Gen. Isaac Khan played an important part in the delibera- | Mofakhamed Dooleh, called at the White tions of the American Federation of Labor | House yesterday in company with Secre-

workingmen of Porto Rico. A special committee was appointed to consider the question and report. The committee recloser these ties of friendship and to give the desired development to the commer-cial intercourse of the two countries."

The President's response was exceed-ingly cordial, and one sentence concern-

ing the Minister's "agreeable association with the community" was presumably in-tended to convey to the Minister that the fancied slights which caused the with-drawal of his predecessor, Hadji Hassan Ghouli Khan Matamed El Vessare, ten years ago, need not be feared by him. The President said: "Mr. Minister: The constant desire of

the Government of the United States is to cultivate friendly relations with the Pow-ers of the earth and to endeavor by all the legitimate means in our reach to fos-ter the kindly intercourse between our people and theirs and to expand their mutual commercial interests. I have, therefore, much pleasure in receiving you as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial Majesty the Shah, and my satisfaction is enhanced by the assurance you give me, in deliver-ing your letter of credence, that your A resolution, which would certainly I welcome you to this capital, offering you have caused a serious split had it gone the cordial co-operation of this Governbefore the convention, was introduced ment in the fulfillment of your charge, and beapeaking for you agreeable assomission tends to the same beneficial ends. and immediately withdrawn, evidently and bespeaking for you agreeable assounder pressure. The resolution called on the Federation to demand that the United you come to dwell. I ask you to convey to your august sovereign my wishes for his welfare and for the happiness of the Persian people."

MAY STRIKE IN APRIL.

Further Trouble Expected in the Pennsylvania Anthracite Region.

HAZLETON, Pa., Dec. 11.-The statement telegraphed from Washing on that our city the river flows through a deep the United Mine Workers concemplated ordering a general strike in the anchramake a natural reservoir from which cite and bituminous coal regions, to te precipitated in April next, eccasi ned no surprise here. As a matter of fact, it has been and is the general belief am ng the coal company officials that such action was planned before the recent antiracite strike was brought to a close. The pres-ent agreement under which work is going on become inoperative after April 1 next, A resolution petitioning the States to as does the agreement between the mins cass free text book laws was passed unantinous region.

The coincidence of dates is locked upon as being more than significant, and as indicating strongly a precenceived plan of united action in both coal fleids,

President Mitchel: has announced that he intends to return to the coal regions here on April 1. Since Mr. Mitchell's departure the mine workers have made strenuous and unceasing efforts to bring all miners within the folds of the union, and in this endeavor they have unques-tionably been very successful. During and since the strike they have enrolled thousands of recruits, and the union is much stronger than it ever has been before. No murmurings of discontent have been heard from the working miners since the

rent into effect, but it is well known the clause in the agreement by which the price of powder is reckoned is not at all satisfactory to them, and in their opinion requires further adjustment.
There are also other conditions which they regard as oppressive, such as the matter of docking, toppage, etc., which were not settled by the Scranton convention, but which unquestionably form the

10 per cent increase in wages agreement

basis for further demands in the near fu-Should a strike come one of the principal demands will be that the operators of the anthracite region enter upon a similar agreement with the mine workers as obtains between the mine workers and he operators of the bituminous region. There the operators meet the union rep-resentatives once a year, and agree on a scale of wages to prevail for the ensuing

year. This, of course, involves a recognition of he union, and this the operators of the anthracite region have repeatedly declared they will never accede to. Whatever the outcome may be the collieries of the anbracile region are now working full time full handed, and getting out a maxim output. This the miners say is for the object of glucting the market and storing up a big surplus supply in view of any posible strike.

IMMEDIATE ACTION URGED.

tepresentatives of Citizens' Associa tions Discuss the Bond Issue.

Nineteen gentlemen representing eleven itizens' associations in various parts he District of Columbia met in the Kel-ogg Building to consider the proposed and issue movement, whereby all public mprovements in Washington may ished to early completion. Inasmuch as large number of those present had been riven no authority by their respective as ociations to act officially, final action was beferred till next Tuesday evening, when meeting will be held in the same place. Citizens' associations represented Brightwood, Northwest Suburban, Washington, Northeast Washington, ostia, Takoma Park, Brooklyn, Eckingten, Mount Pleasant, Columbia Heights, and Cathedral Heights. W. J. Lambert acted as chairman and T. A. Harding as ceretary A meeting of representatives of the va-

ous associations was held about a week go, at which the matter of consideraon of the bond issue resolution recently gitated was referred to an executive comde a full report of their action. long preamble introduced the report, set-ting forth the necessity that public Im-provements now in course of construction hould be pushed to completion, and sugted provision for an equitable distribu ion of the money thus secured in all sec-ions of the city, according to their re-pective populations and taxable property. Affixed to this was the following additional

And he it further resolved. That a bill be intro-sinced in Congress without delay providing for a hand issue of \$10,000,000 to run for a period of thirty years, with interest at 2 per cent per annum, said amount and duration of said bonds being stated as merely preliminary for the pur-pose of bilinging the matter to an issue, both issuing stated as thereby preliminary for the pur-pose of bilinging the matter to an issue, both issuing stated to charge as absorption estimates hard show to be proper; and be it further. Be level, that home of the proceeds of said botals be used for the purpose of acquiring land for the extension of atreets.

The resolution was then discussed and iny number of amendments were offered. but some of them was put to a vote. Cer-tain of the gentlemen present, seemed actuated by a fear that in the apportionment of the money their section of the city would not get its due share and dis-

A resolution was offered conferring upon the executive committee authority to make investigation and draw up a bill in form similar to the one it is proposed to submit to Congress. This resolution was passed and the question on the bond issue resolution taken up again. Many of those present complained that they had not been vested with authority to express the sentiments of their respective organization on the subject and asked for time. I was then moved to approve the resolution as individuals, subject to adoption by all the associations through their represen-tatives in the meeting to be held next Tuesday night in the Kellog Building.

Those associations which have not ye ceedings against the company for failing to comply with the judgment of the act will do so before that time, wh act will do so before that time, when the matter will be finally decided upon, and, it is hoped by the promoters, come to the attention of Congress at an early date.

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

"Northern capital is used to a considerable extent in developing Southern industries," said Capt. John W. Bryant, of New Orleans, at the Arlington last night. 'Mills are being constructed throughout the South, and other enterprises are being developed. Our cotton mills, however, will not compete with the mills in the New England States, at least not for the present. We have the advantage of cheap labor, and escape the cost of transporting the raw material, but our material is not so fine as that put out by the mills in the East. We are placing a very good article on the market, however, and hope to do better after we have been in the business a few years more. Our workmen are nearly all colored, so that the labor agitator does not have much chance to stir up trouble. For that reason we are comparatively safe from strikes. The negro is adapted to the country; in fact, he is a part of the soil, and is perfectly content to work for a reasonable wage. He prefers a full larder and contentment with small compensation to an attempt at high-er wages and an empty pantry."

J. A. Ockerson, member of the Mississippi River Commission; President Whittemore, of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and Charles Sharpe, a business man of St. Louis, are registered at the Arlington. They are here to secure legislation to improve the Mississippi River from St. Louis to Cairo. They will ask Congress to appropriate \$1,000,000 annually for five years, so that this improvement can be made. They will also make an effort to secure additional appropriations for a more extended improvement of the river. They assert that boats loaded with grain frequently asset to the secure and the river. with grain frequently have to unload so that the boat may be floated, it having run aground in one of the shallow places in the river. The river, they say, should be improved as far as New Orleans and made navigable so that the large grain boats can ply between the two cities without danger of running aground.

"The most interesting proposition in Arizona today is the effort to dam Salt River for irrigating purposes," said Edward J. Cooper, of Phoenix, at the Shoreham last night. "Within sixty miles of make a natural reservoir from which water could be drawn at will. We have some very dry seasons in Arizona, and such a reservoir would prove a great blessing. There are fully 1,500,000 of land that could be irrigated. The damming of the river would cost a great deal of meney, but we hope that some of our capitalists will take hold of the matter and build the dam. We are prepared for statehood, and will bring with us everything that is necessary to make the State a credit to the Union. We have land, wealth, opportunities, and population. When we are admitted to statehood, I promise you there will be few States that will beat us out on any kind of a proposi-tion that might be advanced."

"Do you know that cotton-seed oil is exported to France and then shipped back to this country as olive oil?" said Henry W. Revere, of Jackson, Miss., at the National last night. "Such is the case. For a great many years we have sold most of our cotton seed oil to French exporters. The oil is taken to France, put through a refining process, and is sent back to this country as the 'sure thing' olive oil. Very few persons know the difference between cotton seed oil when it has been refined and the genuine olive oil, and so there is very little complaint because the right article is not served. Cotton seed oil is also used in the preparation of sardines and other canned goods. There is but little cotton seed oil that does not find its way out of this country and then returned under a different name."

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F. C. Denizer, mayor of Monroe, Mich., is at the Dewey. He is in the city to secure legislation looking toward the improvement of the Raisin River, a river made famous because of the Indian bat-tles fought on its banks in the early days of American history. "Michigan is be-coming quite a salt-producing State," said he last night, "and great quantities are being produced daily from the hundreds of wells that have been sunk along always been in the front rank as a wealth-producing State. This savors of local pride, I know, but it is true. We can produce the material and that is the best proof of what I say."

Otto J. Schmidt, of Milwaukee, is registered at the St. James. Mr. Schmidt represents one of the brands that "made Miwaukee famous," and says the brewers of his city are very much dissatisfied with the proposed reduction of 20 per cent on the beer tax. "Before the beer tax was imposed," said Mr. Schmidt last night, we paid \$1 on each barrel. After the tax was put on us we paid \$2 revenue on each barrel. We made no complaint. The country needed the money to carry on the war and we were willing to help. We have paid our share of the tax without as much as once questioning what was to follow, but I am free to confess that we thought we would receive proper treatment when the time came to remove the tax. But we are to get only a 20 per cent reduction. This means that we must still pay \$1.60 tax on every barrel of beer. We don't like such treatment I do not know what action will be taken by the brewers, but it is not outside the range of possibility that the brewers of the country will unite and make a protest to Congress This talk of sending a strong lobby to Congress in order to get a further reduction is all bosh. We will protest, there is no question about that, but I am un-able to say what will be the nature of

A LECTURE ON KING LEAR.

hakespeare's Great Work Analyzed by Rev. Dr. Stafford. Hearty applause from an audience which

illed every seat in the Lafayette Square Opera House greeted Rev. Dr. D. J. Staf-ford yesterday afternoon when he stepped to the centre of the stage at that play ouse to deliver his lecture on Shake speare's "King Lear." Lear, the lectures aid, was the greatest of the great poet's forts; his genius had winged its flight to its highest altitude when he produced this great work; it was written after "Ham-let" and "Macbeth." "King Lear," Dr. Stafford said, is too great for analysis; it vercomes the mind and melts the heart. Dr. Stafford gave a brief outline of the plot, together with the character of King Lear and his relation to his daughters. Following he described in eloquent diction the exile of the gentle Cordelia, whose love for her father was of such a charac-ter that she was unable to express it, and onsequently was unable to make him ap preciate it. In describing the persecution of the old king Dr. Stafford rendered with dramatic effect Lear's emotional upon the ingratitude of the two daughters between whom he had divided his king

The lecturer paid a glowing tribute to the character of Cordelia, which he said was the life and beauty of the play. In doing so he took occasion to say woman's influence in the world is creased by making her womanly rather than by her presence in public affairs. Some of the strongest lines in the play vere rendered by Dr. Stafford during ddress, and these were received with ap-

While the lecture reflected great credit upon Dr. Stafford, he was not as strong in delivering it as in his famous lecture on Macbeth," chiefly for the reason that in he latter play there is greater oppor-unity for action and a larger display of he dramatic force which Dr. Stafford pes sesses. The lecture was delivered for the benefit of the House of the Good Shep-